

Pension Reform an Overview

Denise Lamaute December 10, 2002

What is Pension Reform Broad Overview

- Adequate Income for Retirees
- Budget
- Capacity
- Demographics

The Details Matter

- Age (RA)
- Benefit (RR)
- Contribution (CR)

Common Problems and Constraints

- Low Pension Benefits
- Poor Administration
- Bankrupt Pension System
- No Private Pension Industry
- In-kind Contributions and Benefits

Additional Problems and Constraints

- Benefit Arrears
- Gray Economy
- Poor Compliance
- Low Retirement Age
- Declining Birth Rates
- Benefits Not Tied to Contributions

Solutions

- Reform the 1st Pillar
- Private Pension Funds
 2nd
 and 3rd Pillars
- Introduction of Individual Accounts for all Pillars
- Education, Education, Education

The 3 (4?) pillars



1st pillar
PAYG
Government
Managed
Defined
Benefit





Pension Reform Expectations

- Increased Savings
- Increased Pension Benefits
- Reduction of the Shadow Economy
- Steady Cash Flow for the Capital Market

More Expectations

- Reduction in Payroll Tax Rates
- Timely and Reliable Reports
- Reasonable Rules and Uniform Enforcement
- Safety and Security of Privately Managed Accounts

The Cost?????

- •Subsidizing the present pay-asyou-go system while it is still in operation
- •Bonds used to compensate people for their "accrued" benefits" when moving from the old system to the new system

More Costs

- Investment in Human Capital Before and After the Reform
- Technology Upgrades
- Working with International Donors

Pillar II Considerations

- Contribution Rate
- Centralized or Decentralized
 Collection
- Guarantees vs Market Risk Solely
- Public Involvement or Private Sector Only
- Technology Challenges
- New Supervisory Agency or Current Agency

Second Pillars Hungary 1998



Kazakhstan 1999

Poland 1999

Bulgaria 2001

Croatia 2002

Macedonia 2004

Key Objectives

- Adequate Income for Retirees for Several Generations
- Fiscal Stability
- Fiscal Sustainability
- Capacity to Manage
- Capacity to Supervise/Regulate

How Has USAID Helped?

- Legal and Regulatory Framework
- Actuarial Analysis
- Public Education
- Information Systems
- Compliance and Enforcement
- Education, Education

What Has USAID Done in the Pension Reform Area?

Bulgaria

Lithuania

Pension Reform

Internships

Croatia

Macedonia

Romania

Hungary

Montenegro

Ukraine

Kazakhstan

OECD

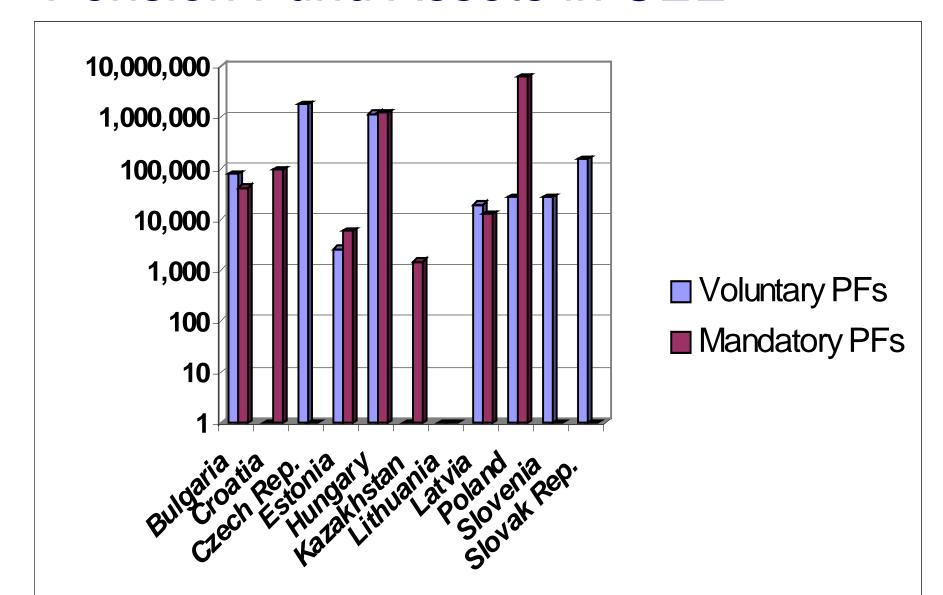
INPRS

Kosovo

World Bank

Poland

Pension Fund Assets in CEE



Pension Assets in CEE

	Voluntary	Mandatory PF'	S	
Bulgaria	78,674	41,323		
Crotia	0	95,232		
Czech. Rep.	1,839,000	0		
Hungary	1,198,400	1,240,400		
Estonia	2,629	6,009		
Kazakhstan	0	1,473		
Lithuania	0	0		
Latvia	19,379	12,449		
Poland	28,027	6,206,546		
Sloania	27,089	0		
Slovakia	156,173	0		
	4000 1100		0000	
unit	1000 USD	year	2002	
CEER Regional INPRS Pension Fund Statistics				

provided by EWMI

Why *Pension Reform* Is Important

- A Alleviate Poverty for the Elderly
 Social Protection Issue
- B Budget Impact
 Fiscal Stability Issue
- C Capacity to Ensure Accuracy and Reliability, Protect Rights

 Private Pension Funds =

 Steady Source of Investment Capital



Thank you dlamaute@usaid.gov